

ARMSTRONG'S

**CORKBOARD INSULATION
CORK COVERING • VIBRACORK
CORKOUSTIC • TEMCOUSTIC
TEMLOK, TEMWOOD AND
TEMBOARD**

**ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO.
BUILDING MATERIALS DIVISION . . LANCASTER, PA.**



ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS COMPANY

BUILDING MATERIALS DIVISION

LANCASTER, PA.



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ATLANTA, 107 Cone Street
BOSTON, 286 Congress Street
BUFFALO, 329-31 Ellicott Street
CHARLOTTE, 508 Johnston Building
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PRODUCTS

ARMSTRONG'S CORKBOARD for walls and roofs of buildings, for refrigerated rooms, and for air ducts.

ARMSTRONG'S CORK COVERING for the insulation of all cold lines.

ARMSTRONG'S VIBRACORK for the isolation of rotating and reciprocating machinery.

ARMSTRONG'S TEMLOK INSULATION for residences and for the roofs of commercial buildings.

ARMSTRONG'S CORKOUSTIC and TEMCOUSTIC for acoustical treatment and interior finish.

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICE BUREAU

Armstrong's Architectural Service Bureau is maintained at the Company's main offices, Lancaster, Pa., to serve architects and engineers. Architects and engineers are invited to request any needed technical information relating to Armstrong insulating products.

Complete testing laboratories under the direction of a corps of specially trained and experienced engineers are also maintained at Lancaster. Any special insulation or vibration problems may be referred here.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ARMSTRONG'S CORKBOARD

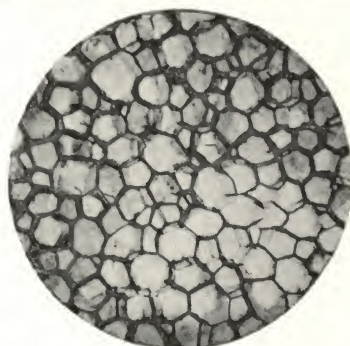
Cork is the outer bark of the cork oak tree. It is a natural insulator and guards this tree against the severe summer heat experienced in Portugal, Spain, and northern Africa. Cork is made up of millions of tiny cells, in each of which is entrapped a minute quantity of still air. Each of these cells is sealed away from its neighbors, providing high resistance to the passage of heat and the penetration of moisture. This natural insulating material is ground, cleaned, and baked in molds to form Armstrong's Corkboard, the physical characteristics of which are summarized below.

Cellular Structure — Scientists agree that the most effective barrier to the transmission of heat is a homogeneous mass of minutely-divided motionless air particles. The cellular structure of cork gives Armstrong's Corkboard natural insulating properties which do not deteriorate.

Low Density — Fifty-three per cent of the total volume of cork is air. The light weight or low density of Armstrong's Corkboard insures high insulating efficiency.

Low Thermal Conductivity — The thermal conductivity of Armstrong's Corkboard, depending on the density, is 0.27 to 0.29 B.t.u. per hour, per square foot, per inch thickness, per degree temperature difference between the two sides at 90° F. mean temperature. (U. S. Bureau of Standards.)

High Moisture Resistance — Its cellular structure gives Armstrong's Corkboard high moisture resistance.



Microphotograph showing the cellular structure of cork, making it the ideal insulating material

Does Not Shrink, Swell, or Settle — Because of its low moisture absorption, Armstrong's Corkboard does not shrink, buckle, or swell. It lies flat, and will not settle.

Fire Retarding — Armstrong's Corkboard is a positive fire-retardant. A flame will ignite it, but it burns slowly and when the flame is removed, combustion ceases.

Structurally Strong — Armstrong's Corkboard has a firm body and good structural strength. It affords a substantial base for finishing materials.

Does Not Disintegrate — Armstrong's Corkboard is not subject to deterioration through decay, mold, or other structural change. It will not disintegrate in service.

Sanitary — Armstrong's Corkboard is structurally non-absorbent, does not mold or decay. It is free from objectionable or contaminating odors.

Sizes and Thicknesses — Armstrong's Corkboard is furnished in rigid boards, 12"x36", 12"x32", 18"x36", 24"x36", and 36"x36" in several thicknesses: 1", 1½", 2", 3", 4", and 6".

Easily Installed — Armstrong's Corkboard is rigid and may be cut, sawed, and nailed in place as easily as lumber. It forms a secure bond when erected against masonry walls in a backing of portland cement mortar or in Armstrong's Erection Asphalt against Armstrong's Asphalt Priming Paint.

Reasonable Cost — The price of Armstrong's Corkboard is reasonable and it is inexpensive to install.

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ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS COMPANY



CORKBOARD INSULATION FOR HOUSES AND BUILDINGS

Thicknesses Required

For ordinary construction of a house or building, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " corkboard is generally recommended for walls and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " or 2" corkboard provides adequate ceiling or roof insulation. The use of these thicknesses with good construction methods can generally be counted on to effect savings of 25 to 35% in heating costs.

Sizes and Thicknesses Available

Armstrong's Corkboard is made in boards—12"x36", 12"x32", 18"x36", 24"x36", 36"x36". Each size may be obtained: 1", $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", 2", 3", 4", or 6" thick.

SPECIFICATIONS

Frame Construction

Wall Insulation—Insulation for walls shall be ...x... (give size) and...in. thick (give thickness).
Note: Under average conditions, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thickness.

Ceiling Insulation—Insulation for ceilings shall be ...x...in. (give size) and...in. thick (give thickness).
Note: Under average conditions, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " or 2" thickness is recommended for top floor, ceiling or roof.

Roof Insulation—Insulation for roofs shall be ...x...in. (give size) and...in. thick (give thickness).
Note: Under average conditions, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ " or 2" thickness.

Nails for attaching corkboard insulation in frame construction shall be common galvanized or casing wire nails of sufficient length to pass through the corkboard and penetrate the wood 1".

General

The corkboard insulation shall be applied in a continuous sheet covering the surfaces to be insulated.

Corkboard shall be laid with all joints driven tight, each successive course breaking joints over those below.

Corkboard shall be accurately sawed to fit snugly into all spaces not covered by the full sized sheet.

The length of the corkboard sheets shall run at right

angles to the structural wood members with end joints centering over the studs, joists, or rafters.

Masonry Construction

Mixtures—(1) For Masonry Wall Insulation—Mortar for backing shall be mixed in the proportions of 1 part of portland cement to 3 parts of sand.

(2) For Underside of Fireproof Roofs, Floors, and Ceilings—Mortar for backing shall be mixed in the proportions of 1 of portland cement to 2 of sand.

Note: Corkboard may be applied to suspended metal lath ceilings in this backing—on special applications consult nearest Armstrong office.

Corkboard insulation of size and thickness previously specified shall be installed where required as follows:

On Inside Face of Masonry Walls—Corkboard shall be attached to the masonry surface in a $\frac{1}{2}$ " backing of portland cement mortar.

Over Fireproof Roofs Under Slate, Tile, or Metal—Corkboard shall be attached to (sleepers, grounds, or roof surface?) with 6 nails to each sheet (2 to each bearing). Cover with waterproof paper as soon as laid.

Over Fireproof Roof Slabs, Under Built-up Roofing on Flat Surfaces—The roof surface shall first be flooded with hot pitch or asphalt.

The corkboard shall be laid in the hot roofing compound, shoved into place so as to fill the end and side joints with pitch or asphalt in one operation. Cover with the finished roofing as soon as laid.

Under Reinforced Concrete, Fireproof Roof, Floor or Ceiling Slabs—The forms for the slabs, beams, girders, etc., have been constructed to allow for a lining of corkboard. Clean forms of all loose materials. Before the reinforcing metal and concrete are placed, line the forms with a continuous lining of corkboard. Into the corkboard, drive galvanized wire nails obliquely 2 to the square foot, which shall protrude $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to anchor the corkboard to the concrete when poured.

INSULATION OF AIR CONDITIONED BUILDINGS

To insure efficient and economical operation of an air conditioning system, both the walls and roof of a structure must be protected with an adequate thickness of efficient insulation. Insulation brings direct all-year economy in air conditioned buildings because winter fuel savings alone justify the cost of the insulation. Summer refrigeration savings add materially to this economy since cooling costs are, ordinarily, considerably higher than heating costs.

Thicknesses Recommended

Corkboard is made in thicknesses of 1", $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", 2", 3", 4", and 6", so that a single thickness of insulation may be economically applied in one operation to provide the requisite efficiency for a definite investment return. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thickness is generally recommended for walls, while an adequate thickness for the roof may be from 2" to 4", depending on the roof deck construction, climatic conditions, and costs of fuel and refrigeration.

Corkboard insulation for air conditioned structures should be installed by the methods suggested above.

Insulation of Air Conditioning Equipment

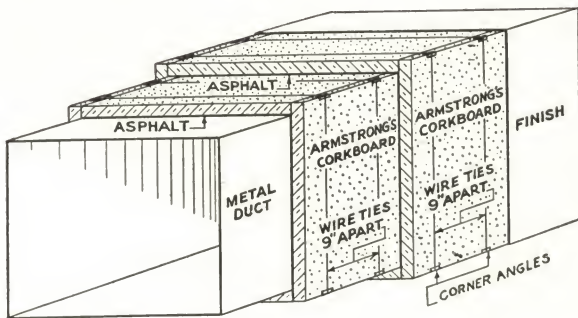
For efficiency and economy of operation, large compressor units, pumps, cold water storage tanks, housings for cold water sprays and cold air ducts, are generally insulated with corkboard. Cold lines are insulated with cork covering, fitting covers, and cork lagging.

Noise resulting from vibration of motors, pumps, and fans, is readily transmitted through air ducts and it is therefore practical to isolate the foundations of all machinery used in the system with Armstrong's Vibra-cork.

Corkboard Adapted for Fireproof Construction

Since Armstrong's Corkboard adds no fire hazard, it is especially well suited to use in skeleton steel or concrete fireproof construction, with its moderately thin heat-conducting exterior curtain walls.

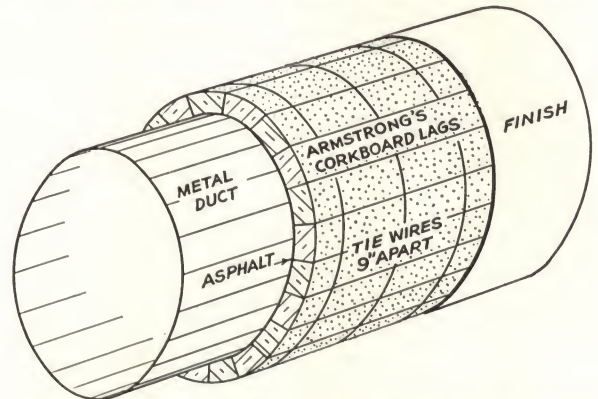
INSULATION OF DUCTS, RECTANGULAR OR CIRCULAR



Square and Rectangular Ducts—Two Layers of Corkboard Applied in Asphalt

Cold air ducts passing through warm rooms or areas should be insulated with Armstrong's Corkboard to check possible condensation, and to limit heat absorption thus assuring delivery of the conditioned air at the temperature desired. Ducts, depending on conditions of service, are usually insulated with from 1" to 3" of Armstrong's Corkboard.

The surfaces of metal ducts must be cleaned of dirt, dust, and grease. Apply Armstrong's Corkboard against the duct in waterproof cement or hot asphalt and additionally secure it in place with wires or banding material on 9" centers, drawn tightly around the insulation. An angle type corner protection should be used to prevent wires or bands from cutting into the insulation. All



Circular Ducts—One Layer Cork Lags Applied in Asphalt

joints of the corkboard must be tight. In case two or more layers of insulation are used, joints in the successive layers should be staggered.

If desired, the exterior surface of the duct insulation may be finished with portland cement plaster or Armstrong's Asphalt Plastic Finish.

Circular ducts may be insulated with Armstrong's Cork Lagging. The lagging, properly beveled to fit the duct, should be applied in hot asphalt with each lag toenailed to the abutting one with treated wood skewers of proper length. The insulation should be additionally held in place with wires or banding on 9" centers drawn tightly around the duct. All joints must be tight. Smooth any uneven edges and corners. Finish as above.

ISOLATION OF EQUIPMENT WITH VIBRACORK

Practically any type of machine may be isolated with Vibracork, two methods of application being most generally used. In the first, the foundation pit is finished with concrete and then lined on both bottom and sides with Vibracork of the proper thickness and density, set in hot asphalt. The Vibracork is waterproofed and the concrete foundation block poured in. This construction is highly recommended for heavy machinery.

In the second method, Vibracork is applied directly between the machine's bed plate and the floor or foun-

dation to which it is fastened. In most cases the Vibracork must be applied over a limited area only in order that sufficient compression may be obtained.

Sections of these typical isolation methods are shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The method shown in figure 1 is especially suited for heavy machinery.

Fourteen typical methods of application are illustrated with sectional drawings in the new 12-page booklet, "How to Lessen Vibration with Armstrong's Vibracork"—a copy will be sent upon request.

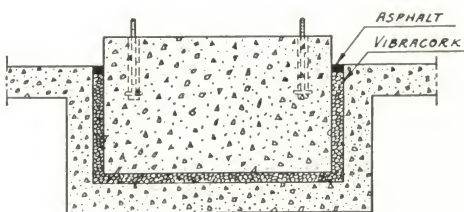


Fig. 1

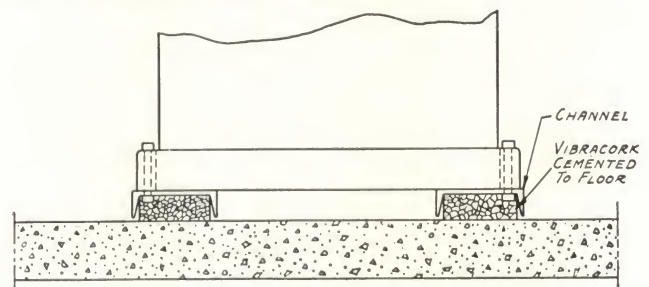


Fig. 2

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ARMSTRONG'S CORKBOARD FOR COLD STORAGE WORK

Cold storage construction is highly specialized and is not covered in detail in this catalog. Complete technical information and advice are available through engineers in Armstrong branch offices, listed on page one of this catalog and through Armstrong representatives. For detailed specifications on cold storage room construction, ask for the booklet, "Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation for Cold Storage Rooms."

General Information

Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation for cold storage rooms is available in the following sizes: 12"x36", 18"x36", 24"x36", and 36"x36". Standard thicknesses are 1", 1½", 2", 3", 4", and 6".

The worst enemy of insulation in cold storage construction is air infiltration with its consequent deposit of moisture at zones within the insulation where the temperature is below the dew point. To overcome severe conditions of this type, Armstrong has developed what is known as Super-Service Corkboard. This extra efficient corkboard is imperviously sealed on both faces with a special asphalt mastic coating ironed on at the factory. Armstrong's Super-Service Corkboard is made in boards 12"x36" in the following thicknesses: 1½", 2", 3" and 4".

Thickness of Insulation to Be Used

The cost of insulation and refrigeration determines the economic thickness of insulation. Generally speaking, the following thicknesses are recommended in the temperate zone:

Room temperature	Recommended thickness	Room temperature	Recommended thickness
45° F. and above	2"	5° F. to 20° F.	5"
35° F. to 45° F.	3"	— 5° F. to + 5° F.	6"
20° F. to 35° F.	4"	—20° F. to — 5° F.	8"

Approximated Storage Temperatures

Fruits (not frozen) except bananas (limes and lemons, slightly higher).....	30°–40° F.
Fresh vegetables	32°–40° F.
Furs (dressed)	25°–28° F.
Eggs (not frozen).....	29°–32° F.
Cheese	32°–42° F.
Fresh meats (pork products, 25°–28° F.)..	28°–33° F.
Miscellaneous food products: Cereals, dried fruits, vegetables, nuts, canned goods, etc..	32°–40° F.
Plants, nursery stock, and flowers.....	28°–32° F.
Cut flowers	36°–50° F.

Application of Insulation

In view of the harmful effects of air infiltration, it is important that walls, and particularly exterior walls, be made as airtight as possible. If a brick wall con-

struction is used, a good hard vitrified brick will give the best results.

To airtighten a structural wall to which insulation is to be applied, plaster it with ½" portland cement plaster and then prime it with one or two coats of Armstrong's Asphalt Priming Paint, depending on the porosity of the surface and the severity of conditions to be met. Before applying Armstrong's Asphalt Priming Paint the plaster must be dry enough to permit penetration by the paint.

Armstrong's Asphalt Priming Paint has a high film strength; does not flow at maximum wall temperatures; penetrates into the pores of the wall when applied by either spray or brush; and furnishes the maximum of weatherproofing. It does not crack or deteriorate with age but rather increases in effectiveness.

The bond of the insulation to the film of the priming paint is secured through the medium of erection asphalt. Armstrong's Erection Asphalt is tough and strong; it has a minimum susceptibility to temperature changes; it is not subject in itself to further chemical change; it keeps its good qualities over a long period of time; and it handles well in the present-day methods of erecting insulation. It is a special odorless asphalt developed for cold storage work.

Portland cement plaster for the interior finish of cold storage rooms is rapidly being displaced by Armstrong's Asphalt Plastic Finish using Armstrong's Asphalt Emulsion as a base material.

Armstrong's Asphalt Plastic Finish resists the passage of air and moisture more effectively than portland cement plaster and is better suited to conditions of high humidity. It is a cold asphalt mastic that can be easily applied with a trowel, it is odorless, bonds well to the insulation and serves efficiently under cold storage conditions.

Where drying conditions are not suitable for emulsion, Armstrong's Mastic Finish Corkboard should be used. Armstrong's Mastic Finish is applied to the corkboard at the factory. Two hot coats of fluid mastic are ironed on under pressure and this finish will satisfactorily withstand temperatures as low as —25° F. without cracking.

Armstrong's White Cold Storage Paint and Armstrong's Aluminum Paint are available for use over mastic finish or asphalt plastic finish. These provide high light reflecting surfaces and both paints adhere firmly to the surface and do not crack at low temperatures.

The ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS COMPANY is equipped to contract for the erection of insulation as well as for the sale of insulation and erection sundries. Jobs of any size are handled promptly and efficiently and usually at less cost and in shorter time than local contractors can do the work. Competent and experienced erection crews are maintained at all branches and by representatives.

ARMSTRONG'S CORK COVERING FOR COLD LINES

In practically all installations of mechanical cooling, the refrigerating machine is at some distance from the cold rooms, which means that the lines carrying the refrigerant are exposed to higher temperatures. It is essential that these lines be thoroughly insulated, not only to increase the efficiency of the machine, but also as a measure of economy. In many cases, refrigeration losses from exposed cold lines amount to more within a year than the cost of cork covering that will serve efficiently for many years.

Armstrong's Cork Covering, which supplements the insulation furnished in board form, provides efficient and durable protection for all cold lines. In the manufacture of Armstrong's Cork Covering, clean granules of cork are compressed in molds of the proper shape for various sizes of pipes and fittings, and then baked. The baking process knits the granules closely together, insuring low conductivity and structural strength. The covering is coated at the factory with a heavy asphalt mastic finish. Inside surfaces are carefully machined, resulting in a snug fit on the pipe and the elimination of moisture-attracting air spaces between the pipe and the insulation where frost could form.

Armstrong's Cork Covering is supplied in molded covers for practically all standard, screwed, and flanged fittings, and in 36" split sections for straight pipe runs of the sizes ordinarily used.

Armstrong's Cork Covering is made in three thicknesses:

1. Special Thick Brine, from 2.63" to 4.00" thick, for cold lines where the temperature ranges from 0° F. to

—25° F., or where the surrounding temperatures are unusually high, as in boiler rooms or adjacent to steam lines, and in tunnels or pipe shafts.

2. Brine Thickness, from 1.70" to 3.00" thick, designed for brine, ammonia, carbon dioxide, or any low temperature gas or liquid lines where the refrigerant ranges from 0° F. to 35° F., or where, with the temperature of the refrigerant within these limits, the difference in temperature between the refrigerant and the surrounding air is not in excess of 100° F.

3. Ice Water Thickness, 1.20" to 1.93" in thickness, intended for use on refrigerated drinking water and other cold lines, and generally where temperatures of 35° F. and upward are carried.

For larger sizes of pipes and fittings, Armstrong's Cork Covering is furnished in the form of lagging beveled to the proper radius, and in any thickness for the insulation of tanks and other cylindrical cold surfaces.

Covering for Drinking Water Lines

Refrigerated drinking water systems have, in recent years, become firmly established not only as a modern convenience, but as a requisite of economy and efficiency in hotels, office buildings, mills, and factories, and in all types of public and semi-public buildings.

Armstrong's Cork Covering in ice water thickness is especially adapted for the insulation of the distributing lines and apparatus. It is neat in appearance, moisture-resistant, and fire-retardant. Its high insulating efficiency insures a minimum use of refrigeration, and its durability is a guarantee of long life in service.

TABLE OF PROPER SPACING	Space required between parallel pipes, ins.	Space required between pipes and adjacent surfaces, ins.
BRINE THICKNESS		
Screwed Fittings up to and including 6-inch.	8	6
Screwed Fittings larger than 6-inch.....	14	8
Flanged Fittings.....	14	8
SPECIAL THICK BRINE		
Screwed Fittings up to and including 3-inch.	10	8
Screwed Fittings larger than 3-inch.....	18	12
Flanged Fittings.....	18	12
ICE WATER THICKNESS		
Screwed Fittings up to and including 6-inch.	6	4
Screwed Fittings larger than 6-inch.....	10	5
Flanged Fittings.....	10	5

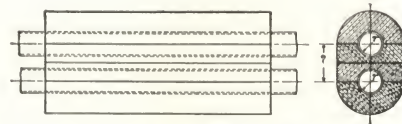


FIG. 1—Armstrong's Cork Centers as applied on lines too close together for the regular covering

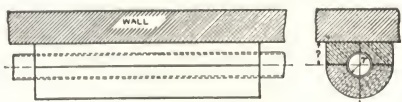


FIG. 2—Armstrong's Cork Centers on line close to a wall or ceiling surface

ARMSTRONG'S TEMLOK INSULATION

ARMSTRONG'S TEMLOK is an efficient, low cost, fibreboard insulation fabricated from the heartwood fibres of the long leaf southern yellow pine. It has behind it Armstrong's insulation experience, engineering skill, and manufacturing ability.

Moisture resistance is an outstanding characteristic of the resin-impregnated fibres of the southern yellow pine. For many decades, Nature has stored up resin in the pine tree stumps which cover millions of acres of cut-over lands in Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. Great naval stores companies extract this natural resin for commercial purposes—but there is left as a residue a vast supply of heartwood pine fibres, still containing sufficient resin content to give them a high resistance to moisture and prevent deterioration.

Thus Armstrong's Temlok, fabricated from these heartwood pine fibres, provides efficient and durable insulation at low cost. It is furnished in a number of forms for general building purposes, as well as for insulation of domestic refrigerators and various industrial uses.

Temlok Building Insulation Products are distributed through retail lumber dealers. Temlok Roof Insulation and Temlok Refrigerator and Equipment Insulation are sold by Armstrong branch offices and representatives.

Physical Characteristics

Physical characteristics of Temlok are as follows:

- (1) **Low Coefficient of Thermal Conductivity**—Temlok's conductivity is .33 B.t.u. per square foot, per inch thickness, per degree Fahrenheit temperature difference, per hour.
- (2) **Low Moisture Absorption**—Based on the 30-minute absorption test, as specified by the U. S. Bureau of Standards, Temlok's moisture absorption is exceptionally low.
- (3) **Structural Strength and Rigidity**—Since Temlok is made in a rigid board it possesses ample structural strength for every requirement.
- (4) **Light Weight**—Temlok combines light weight and structural strength in one material.
- (5) **Pleasing Appearance**—Golden buff in color, Temlok presents an attractive appearance when walls are left unfinished. Temlok also can be painted or stained to harmonize with any decorative scheme.
- (6) **Good Base for Plaster**—Temlok grips plaster, forming a permanent bond. Temlok Insulating Lath guards plaster against unsightly cracks which disfigure finished appearance of interior of a residence. Being installed so that all vertical joints are staggered, a continuous insulation surface is provided.
- (7) **Ease of Application**—Temlok is easily sawed and nailed in place and is furnished in boards of convenient size for handling on the job.
- (8) **No Odor**—Temlok is odorless and does not promote mold or bacterial growth.
- (9) **Uniform Quality**—Constant checks and tests during the manufacturing process assure maintenance of uniform quality.
- (10) **Durability**—Because of its high resistance to moisture, Temlok retains its insulating efficiency for many years.

Note: Temlok meets Federal Specification LLL-F-321 for Fibreboard; Insulating, Structural, as approved May 31, 1935.

Temlok Insulating Lath, Board, and Sheathing

Temlok Insulating Lath, Board, and Sheathing are supplied in the following sizes and thicknesses.

Insulating Lath—Temlok Insulating Lath is furnished in boards 18" wide and 48" long, in $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 1" and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " solid thick-



This attractive office has Temlok Insulating Tiles on the ceiling, Temlok Beaded Plank on the walls, and a wainscoting of Temlok wood.

nesses, with grooved edges on four sides and ship-lapped long edges. Material contained in bundles of Temlok Insulating Lath is as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 15 pieces or 90 sq. ft.; 1", 10 pieces or 60 sq. ft.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", 5 pieces or 30 sq. ft.

Insulating Board—Temlok Insulating Board is furnished in boards 4' wide by 6', 7', 8', 9', 10', and 12' long, in both full $\frac{1}{2}$ " and full 1" thicknesses.

Sheathing—Temlok Insulating Sheathing is furnished in boards 16" and 18" wide by 8', 9', 10', and 12' long, in both full $\frac{1}{2}$ " and full 1" thicknesses.

Temlok Interior Finish

Providing a pleasing decorative treatment and sound-absorbing properties, as well as high insulating value, Temlok Insulating Panels, Tiles, and Planks, as well as accessories such as border strips, moldings, and battens, are available for interior finish.

The natural warm buff color of Temlok lends itself nicely to interior treatments. Temlok Tiles and Planks also are available in various tints, obtained by means of faint color stains, which are not faded by sunlight. Shades available are: natural, golden oak, cedar, and slate. The difference in

coloring is so slight that the effect is noticeable only by contrast, when the various tints are used in combination. While the use of stained Temlok adds greatly to the attractiveness, the colors are so faint that they will not affect any interior color scheme desired.

Temlok Products for interior finish are:

Temlok Insulating Panels—Furnished in the following standard sizes: 16"x32", 18"x32", 16"x48", 18"x48", and 24"x48". Thicknesses are full $\frac{1}{2}$ " and full 1". The panels are beveled with a $\frac{1}{4}$ " bevel on all four sides and are ship-lapped along the long edges. Panels are furnished with the standard Temlok texture, but can be sanded when specified. Colors: natural, golden oak, cedar, and slate.

Temlok Insulating Tiles—Furnished in the following standard sizes: 6"x6", 6"x12", 8"x8", 8"x16", 12"x12", 12"x24", 16"x16", and 24"x24". Thicknesses full $\frac{1}{2}$ " and full 1". Tiles are furnished with the standard Temlok texture, but can be sanded when specified. Colors: natural, golden oak, cedar, and slate.

Note: Panels and tiles furnished in other sizes and with joints according to specifications.

Temlok Beaded Planks—Furnished 6", 8", 10", 12", and 16" wide by 6', 8', and 10' long. Thicknesses are full $\frac{1}{2}$ " and full 1". Colors are natural, golden oak, cedar, and slate.

Temlok Border Strips—Used for finishing the border of a tiled ceiling. Temlok Border Strips are 15" wide by 8' long. One long side and two edges have a $\frac{3}{8}$ " bevel. Thicknesses are full $\frac{1}{2}$ " and full 1". Available in standard

surface and natural color. Furnished sanded when specified.

Temlok Moldings—Seven types of standard moldings are available. Corner moldings can be made by using a combination of the various types.

Temlok Battens—For use in connection with Temlok Insulating Board as interior finish, battens are supplied in strips $1\frac{3}{4}$ ", $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", and $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide by 7, 8, 9, and 10' long.

Temlok Roof Insulation

Temlok Roof Insulation is furnished in boards 22"x47" in both $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 1" and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thicknesses in homogeneous boards. Greater thicknesses are stapled or cemented. Temlok Roof Insulation possesses the same desirable properties that are features of all Temlok products. It provides a firm protective base for roofing and is easily and economically installed.

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DIRECTIONS FOR APPLYING TEMLOK

(1) Temlok Insulating Board

Application—Apply Temlok Insulating Board lengthwise with studding, ceiling joists, or rafters set 12" or 16" on center. Space all sheets $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart at all edges. Never force into place.

(a) Temlok Used as Sheathing—

Nailing—Use $1\frac{1}{2}$ " galvanized roofing nails for $\frac{1}{2}$ " board and 2" nails for 1" board, spacing $4\frac{1}{2}$ " apart. Nail to intermediate frame members first. Then nail edges and ends. Place headers beneath joints where Temlok sheets meet.

Wood Siding—Apply directly over Temlok, butting all siding joints on studs. Nail through Temlok into studs.

Shingles—Apply wood strips over Temlok at right angles to studs or rafters. Space strips as many inches apart as shingles are to be exposed to weather.

Brick Veneer—Nail brick ties through Temlok to studs. Lay up brick in usual manner, keeping $\frac{1}{2}$ " space between brick and Temlok.

Stucco—Over Temlok apply galvanized self-furring wire or metal lath. Mix and apply stucco according to manufacturer's specification. Caution: Do not use stucco directly on Temlok.

Exterior Finish—Apply as directed for sheathing, using galvanized nails for intermediate studs and roofing nails at edges. Length of nails as indicated above. Paint according to painting specifications as given, and cover all joints with wood battens.

(b) Temlok Used as Wallboard—

Nailing—Nail first to intermediate frame members, using $1\frac{1}{2}$ " finishing nails for $\frac{1}{2}$ " board and 2" finishing nails for 1" board, spaced 8" apart. Drive nails at slight angle and set slightly below the surface of the Temlok. Where panel strips are used, nail edges with same length box nails, setting nails $\frac{3}{8}$ " away from edges.

Painting—Size surface with suitable oil, glue, or water size before applying oil paints. Where special wall finishes are to be used, place headers where sheets meet. When acoustical correction is particularly desired, Temlok must not be painted or sized. It may be stained.

Staining—Acid, benzol, alcohol, oil, or any other type of penetrating stain may be applied to Temlok. Apply according to manufacturer's specifications. Sizing is not necessary with any kind of stain. Caution: Water stains may cause warping.

Paneling—After finishing the Temlok, any desired paneling effect may be obtained by using Temlok Insulating Battens or wood battens over all joints and elsewhere necessary to obtain the desired design.

Wall Paper—Do not apply wall paper directly to Temlok.

(2) Temlok Insulating Lath

Application—Apply Temlok Insulating Lath with long edges at right angles to studding, ceiling joists, or rafters set 12" or 16" on centers. Center all end joints on the framing and stagger joints of each course. Space sheets $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart at ends. Never force into place.

(a) Temlok Used as Plaster Base—

Nailing—Nail Temlok Lath securely at every support with five galvanized or coated box nails $1\frac{1}{8}$ " long for $\frac{1}{2}$ " lath, $1\frac{3}{4}$ " long for 1" lath, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long for $1\frac{1}{2}$ " lath. Nail to intermediate frame members first. Then nail ends.

Plastering—Reinforce plaster at all interior corners, also

where frame and masonry walls meet, with metal lath and reinforce the exterior corners with corner beads. Do not moisten Temlok after nailing.

Use a quick-setting gypsum plaster. Do not use lime plaster or mix lime with gypsum plaster in scratch or brown coats. First coat or scratch and brown coat together must never be less than $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick and must be thoroughly dry before applying the finish coat. The finish coat thickness must not be over $\frac{1}{8}$ ". Apply the plaster directly to Temlok; force plaster well into board joints. Darby strokes must be in the directions of joists and studs, care being used to span two joists or studs with rod or darby. Always follow plaster manufacturer's specifications when given.

(b) Temlok Used as Interior Finish (Without Plaster)—

Nailing—Nail first to intermediate frame members, using $1\frac{1}{2}$ " finishing nails for $\frac{1}{2}$ " lath, 2" finishing nails for 1" lath, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ " finishing nails for $1\frac{1}{2}$ " lath, spaced 4" apart. Butt all joints. Do not force into place. Drive nails at a slight angle and set slightly below the surface of the Temlok.

Painting—(See above under Use as Wallboard.)

Staining—(See above under Use as Wallboard.)

(3) Temlok Insulating Panels, Tiles, and Planks

When a base other than plaster is to be provided for the application of panels or tiles a continuous wood nailing base of lumber 4", 6", or 8" wide matched $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick may be provided, or wood furring strips 1"x2" shall be applied to the framing members so disposed as to provide a firm nailing base for at least two opposite edges of all units. Spacing shall in no case exceed 16" on center.

Over a plaster base Temlok Insulating Panels (or tiles or planks) shall be applied in Armstrong Cement No. 306. The cement shall be spotted on the tile according to manufacturer's specification, due care being exercised to prevent cement from appearing on the exposed finished side. The units shall be slipped into position level and true.

When nailing over a plaster base the panels (or tiles or planks) shall be nailed in position using 5d casing nails for $\frac{1}{2}$ " units and 6d for 1" with two casing nails in each corner and additional casing nails 5" apart. Drive casing nails at an angle and set heads slightly below the surface.

When nailing over framing and furring strips or continuous backing, nail panels (or tiles or planks) in position, using two nails at each corner and additional casing nails 5" apart. Drive casing nails at a slight angle and set heads neatly below the surface of the material. Panels should be set with the long side at right angles to framing and furring strips.

Note: Since the Temlok surface is the finish, it is necessary for the framing members to present a true and level surface for the application of the Temlok.

(4) Temlok Roof Insulation

Set boards reasonably close together regardless of type of deck. Temlok may be set dry, or with asphalt or pitch. If asphalt is used on concrete, prime deck with asphaltic paint.

In cases where condensation is likely, use 30-lb. saturated felt sealed over deck before installing Temlok.

Where two or more $\frac{1}{2}$ " thicknesses are specified, mop with hot asphalt or pitch between layers.

ARMSTRONG'S HARD AND SEMI-HARD BOARDS

Armstrong's Temwood is a fabricated wood board especially adaptable for a wide variety of uses. It is all wood, containing no binder. Temwood has a hard, smooth surface and is grainless, exceptionally strong, rigid, and durable.

Temwood is ideal for wall and ceiling paneling in new construction and remodeling, exterior walls and roofs in temporary construction, display cases, and window backgrounds, built-in kitchen cabinets, table tops, bars, and countless other uses.

Temwood's hard, smooth surface holds paint, enamel, lacquer, varnish, or stain equally as well as metal or wood.

Temwood is furnished in boards, $\frac{1}{8}$ " and $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick; 4' wide and 6', 8', 9', 10', and 12' long; and in boards $\frac{1}{4}$ " and $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick in 12' lengths only.

Tempered Temwood is ideal for the construction of concrete forms and for use where the material will be subjected to great

strain, abrasion, or moisture. It is manufactured in the same sizes and thicknesses as Temwood.

Temwood Tile is a material for interior decoration made of Tempered Temwood. It is furnished in $\frac{1}{8}$ " and $\frac{3}{8}$ " thicknesses, in 4"x12" panels, with indentations compressed in the surface. When finished, the effect of 4"x4" tile is produced. The surface may be decorated any desired color.

Armstrong's Temboard is a grainless, all-wood wallboard. It is a structural and decorative material and is strong, dense, and rigid. It is made in boards full $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick, 4' wide by 5', 6', 7', 8', 9', 10', and 12' long. Temboard may be stained, painted, enameled, varnished, or used as a base for plastic paint or wall paper.

Armstrong's Temboard De Luxe is similar to Temboard but of less thickness and of much greater weight, strength, density, and rigidity. It is also more highly finished. It is furnished in boards 4' wide by 6', 8', 9', 10', and 12' long.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR INSTALLING ARMSTRONG'S TEMLOK INTERIOR FINISHES ON WALLS AND CEILINGS

APPLICATION OF TEMLOK INSULATING BOARD AND PLANKS

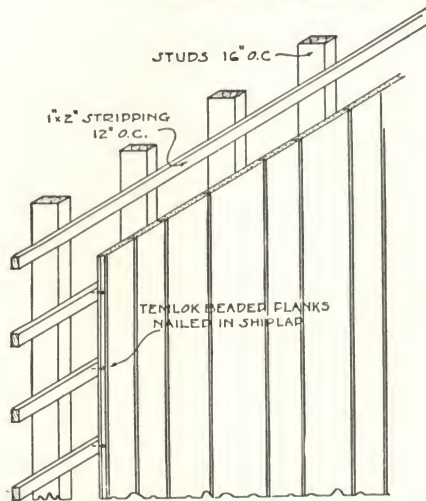


FIG. 1—Application of Temlok Beaded Planks on Stripping

(1) Framing—

Space framing as may be necessary to meet layout of interior finish but not over 12" or 16" on centers.

Provide bearings for all edges of the Temlok Insulating Board or Planks and insert headers back of wainscot caps, chair rails, baseboards, and other heavy wood trim. Use straight lumber of uniform thickness.

Fur masonry walls similarly with 1"x2" strips shimmed to a true, level plane.

(2) Application—

Apply Temlok Insulating Board or Planks with length parallel to framing members and all edges centered upon supports. For exposed joints bring boards or planks to moderate contact. Do not force into place.

Where nailing is to be covered use standard $\frac{3}{8}$ " head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " galvanized roofing nails for $\frac{1}{2}$ " Temlok Insulation and 8d common nails for 1" thickness. Where nailing is to be exposed,

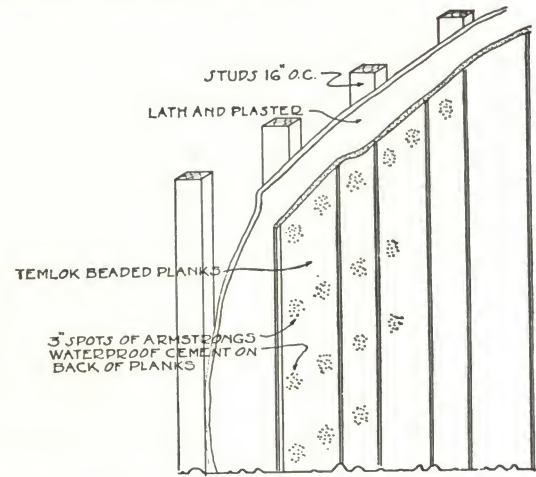


FIG. 2—Application of Temlok Beaded Planks on Plaster

use $1\frac{1}{2}$ " finishing nails for $\frac{1}{2}$ " Temlok Insulation and 2" finishing nails for 1" thickness.

Nail first to intermediate framing members, then along all edges. Space nails 6" apart on intermediate framing and 3" apart and $\frac{3}{8}$ " in along all edges. Where nailing is exposed, drive finishing nails at an angle and set the heads neatly below the surface of the Temlok Insulation.

Note: Where called for, edges of the Temlok Insulation shall be beveled or rounded and surface shall be "V" grooved or carved before the Temlok Insulation is applied.

(3) Finishing—

Apply battens and trim over the Temlok Insulation with nails of sufficient length to pass through the Temlok and at least 1" into the framing members. If the Temlok is to be painted, this should precede application of battens and trim.

Apply paints, stains, plastic paints, wall coverings, and stencil decorations in accordance with Specification No. 3.

APPLICATION OF TEMLOK INSULATING TILES AND PANELS

(1) Bases to Receive Tiles or Panels—

(a) **Framing**—Space framing 12" or 16" on centers as may be necessary, to meet layout and sizes of the Temlok Insulating Tiles or Panels. Insert headers back of wainscot caps, chair rails, baseboards, and other heavy wood trim. Use straight lumber of uniform thickness. Fur masonry walls or plastered walls similarly with 1"x2" strips shimmed to a true level plane.

(b) **Cross Furring**—Apply 1"x2" furring strips directly to and at right angles with framing so disposed as to provide a firm nailing base for at least two opposite edges of all units. Spacing shall in no case exceed 16" on centers.

(c) **Continuous Wood Nailing Base**—Cover framing with continuous wood nailing base, 4", 6", or 8" wide, matched, $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick.

(d) **Plaster**—Plastered surfaces must be sound and level when Temlok Insulating Tiles or Panels are to be applied directly thereto.

(2) Application—

(a) **Nailing**—Bring Temlok Insulating Tiles or Panels to moderate contact. Do not force into place. Use casing or finished nails 4, 5, or 6 penny, depending upon thickness of units, zinc coated where high humidities are prevalent. Place two nails at each corner and additional nails 5" on center for larger units, drive straight or at a slight angle, and set heads neatly below the surface.

Note: For application to plaster by nailing only, use somewhat longer nails driven at a 45° angle.

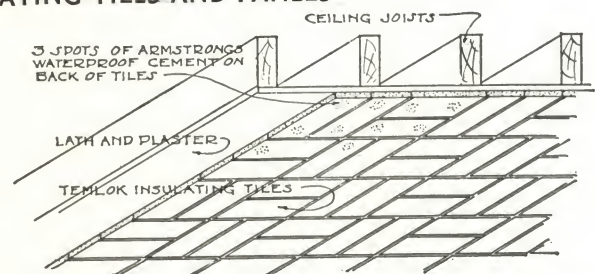


FIG. 3—Application of Temlok Insulating Tiles on Plaster

(b) **Cementing and Nailing**—Where Temlok Insulating Tiles or Panels are to be applied to continuous backing (wood or plaster) by cementing and nailing, place 3" spots of Armstrong's Waterproof Cement No. 306 on the back surface of the tiles or panels near each corner with additional spots approximately 10" apart on larger units. Exercise care to prevent adhesive from appearing on exposed surface. Slide the units into place, level and true, and nail in position with two nails at each corner and additional nails 5" on centers for large units. Set nail heads neatly below the surface.

(3) Finish—

Apply paints, stains, and stencil decorations in accordance with Specification No. 3.

ARMSTRONG'S ACOUSTICAL MATERIALS

CORKOUSTIC 60—Sizes, Colors, Properties

Corkoustic is a pure cork acoustical material with a distinctive fissured surface that gives travertine-like effects. It is particularly adapted to use in schools, auditoriums, churches, hospitals, offices and restaurants.

Sound-Absorption Efficiency—61% at a frequency of 512. It is approved by authorities on sound control and has proved entirely successful in hundreds of applications.

Installation—Corkoustic 60 is installed with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste; Armstrong's Acoustical Adhesive No. 400; Armstrong's No. 306 Waterproof Cement; or by nailing.

Sizes—Corkoustic 60 is available in sanded, beveled tiles $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick ($\frac{1}{8}$ " or less tolerance allowed for sanding) in: Field tile: 6"x6", 6"x12", 9"x9", 9"x18", 12"x12", 12"x18", 18"x18", 9"x24", and 24"x24"; border tile: 5"x36", 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ "x36", 7"x36", 9"x36", 12"x18" and 12"x36". Special sizes to order. *Diagonal half tiles* cut from any regular square field tile size.

Colors—Corkoustic 60 is available in natural cork brown, or factory-painted white, ivory, and buff with

Armstrong's Acoustic Paint (oil base and washable). Special colors matched upon request.

Light Reflection—The incident light totally reflected from Corkoustic 60 finished with Armstrong's Acoustic Paint is: White, 86.9%; Ivory, 79.9%; Buff, 67.8%.

Weight—Less than 1 lb. per sq. ft. Expensive special fastening devices are unnecessary.

Structural Strength—Many times greater than is required to hold tiles true and rigid. Corkoustic 60 does not buckle or warp.

Cleanliness—Corkoustic 60 is cellular in composition. Thus air cannot readily blow through it and leave a layer of dirt filtered out on the exposed surface. It has no loose fibers to attract or hold dirt.

Thermal Insulation—Corkoustic 60 offers highly efficient thermal insulation. Its thermal conductivity is .18 B.t.u. per sq. ft. per degree, per hour, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thickness.

Fire Resistance—Corkoustic 60 has satisfactorily passed standard fire tests of the University of Pennsylvania and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.



Louisville's Memorial Auditorium was made acoustically satisfactory by the application of Corkoustic. E. T. Hutchings, Louisville, Architect



Armstrong's Corkoustic in Westminster Presbyterian Church, Decatur, Ill. Note painted designs. Brooks, Bramhall and Dague, Architects



Wall treatment with Armstrong's Corkoustic in dining hall of Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, University of Rochester. Bohacket and Brew, Architects

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Various boards of fire underwriters have declared that in schools and other buildings, Corkoustic does not affect the fire insurance rates. It does not spread fire and is not damaged by water.

Washing and Painting—Can be done without damage or noticeable loss of efficiency. The average Corkoustic installation does not require washing more than once every six to ten years. It can be washed several times.

Durability—Corkoustic 60 does not shrink, swell,

warp, or mold when exposed to changing humidity conditions or wetting. It does not attract or house vermin, germs, or odors. It is resilient and not unduly fragile.

Ease of Application—Since Corkoustic tiles are strong and firm, as well as light and easily handled, they are easy to apply.

Pleasing Texture—Made from individual particles of cork, no two tiles are exactly alike in pattern, thus eliminating mechanical regularity of texture.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR INSTALLING ARMSTRONG'S CORKOUSTIC 60

General Specifications—*Armstrong's Corkoustic 60 (natural cork finish or factory painted) shall be furnished and installed, in a design to be approved by the architect (or owner), in accordance with standard Armstrong specifications by a qualified contractor whose work has been approved by the ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS COMPANY.*

Note: Standard specifications for Armstrong's Corkoustic 60 available upon request.

Preparation of Sub-bases

The necessary parts of these specification data on the preparation of sub-bases may be embodied in the architect's specifications, followed by General Specifications above.

Plaster—In new construction the white coat should be omitted, but the brown coat should be true, even, and smooth. All plaster must be thoroughly dry and seasoned throughout. In old construction, all plaster must be well keyed to the lath. If white-coated, the bond of the white coat must be tight and substantial.

Any previous covering, or any finishes (water-paint, white-wash, etc.), must be completely removed. Oil paints or enamel, if judged to be of excellent quality, need not be removed but should be thoroughly scored and cut through to the plaster with a coarse No. 3 sandpaper.

Any cracks or holes should be repaired with patching plaster which, when dry and hard, should be sanded smooth and level. If the plaster is unduly porous or dusty, apply a size coat of Armstrong's Cork Tile Varnish or any other good spar varnish properly thinned.

Concrete—It is not advisable to erect Corkoustic 60 directly to bare, plastered, or painted concrete. On a concrete ceiling, stripping and furring are advisable. 2x4's on 36" or not more than 48" centers should be bolted to the ceiling with the 4" face of the timbers parallel to the ceiling line. Expansion bolts or other suitable fixtures on 48" centers may be used to anchor the strips. 1"x4" finished and seasoned furring strips on centers not greater than 12" should be nailed at right angles to the heavier timbers and positioned to coincide with the seams between the Corkoustic tile and to accommodate the border.

Building Boards—Hard-pressed building boards and boards having a core of plaster faced with smooth cardboard, installed in small sizes (16"x32") can be used. Boards of laminated paper pulp (not waterproof) or loose-pressed fibrous boards are not recommended. The rough or "wire" side of the hard-pressed board should be turned outward, and the boards well face-

nailed. If the joists are on centers greater than 12", it may be necessary to insert cross-headers for ample face-nailing space.

Joinings between the boards should always be made on the joist and be left open at least $\frac{1}{8}$ ". All adjoining edges should be smooth and sanded after nailing. Nails should be driven flush with the face of the board, but without denting. Joinings between the Corkoustic tiles should never coincide with joinings between boards.

Wood Ceilings—Existing ceilings of solid wood must be even, tightly nailed, and of such a nature that there will not be undue expansion and contraction. All solid wood ceilings must be of finished lumber with boards having a face no greater than $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". If the surface has not been painted or stained and is unduly porous, a size of Armstrong's Cork Tile Varnish or any other good grade of spar varnish is advisable. Never apply Corkoustic 60 over green or unseasoned lumber or to boards not securely fastened.

Where the ceiling has not yet been installed, or where it is necessary to raze an old ceiling, Corkoustic can be applied to 1"x4" finished and seasoned furring strips nailed to the joists (see "Concrete"). Such furring should be leveled. Double furring makes the leveling easier.

Metal Ceilings—Corkoustic 60 cannot be applied directly to ceilings of embossed, corrugated, or plain sheet metal. A sub-surface of building board should replace the sheeting; or furring should be applied over the metal.

Beams—Usually the beams of a ceiling are not covered with Corkoustic, due to the cost of cutting and fitting.

Fixtures—In new construction, all wiring, switches, and junction boxes must be permanently installed before applying Corkoustic. But fixture canopies, hanging lights, and other portable equipment should be installed after the Corkoustic.

High-Humidity Rooms—In rooms of high humidity, such as natatoriums, the adhesive should be Armstrong's Waterproof Cement No. 306. Temcoustic 50 should not be used.

Note: A detailed layout drawn to scale for every job is advisable. The Armstrong Estimating Department will gladly furnish these to its accredited contractors.

Adhesives—Armstrong's Linoleum Paste can be used for Corkoustic tiles up to 12"x12". For larger sizes, Armstrong's Acoustical Adhesive No. 400 (or Armstrong's No. 306 Waterproof Cement) is to be preferred.

Designs—Suggested designs are offered in "Secure Decoration and Acoustical Treatment with One Material" and in special bulletins, available upon request.

ARMSTRONG'S TEMCOUSTIC 50

Armstrong's Temcoustic 50 is a low-priced, textured acoustical tile $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick with a sound-absorption coefficient (Acoustical Materials Assn.) of 55% at a frequency of 512. It is made from the fibers of the long-leaf yellow pine.

It is supplied painted in white, ivory, or buff. Special colors can be had upon request. It is a good heat insulator (thermal conductivity of .31 B.t.u. per sq. ft. per degree per hour, per inch thickness).

Sizes—12"x12" and 6"x12" only, $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick. No half tile, border material, or other sizes. However, some beautiful effects can be obtained by using $1\frac{1}{8}$ " thick

Corkoustic borders with the $\frac{7}{8}$ " Temcoustic field tile.

Installation—Temcoustic 50 should be installed with Armstrong's Waterproof Acoustic Cement No. 306, or Armstrong's Acoustical Adhesive No. 400. Nailing not recommended. Unpainted concrete and new unpainted plaster should be washed with a 10% solution of zinc sulphate. Oil-paint or enamels, if in good condition, should be thoroughly scratched with No. 3 sandpaper. Water-paint, dirt, grease, etc., should be removed.

High Humidity Rooms—In rooms of high humidity, such as natatoriums, Temcoustic 50 should not be used.

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